



IRCP

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Prof. Dr. G. Vermeulen – Montrasec – JLS/2007/ISEC/514 – Courmayeur, 12 December 2009

Monitoring Trafficking in human beings and Sexual Exploitation of Children (MONTRASEC)

Benchmarking for member state
and EU reporting, turning the
SIAMSECT templates into a user-
friendly interface & reporting tool

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Montrasec: 2 objectives

- 1) to develop and to deliver a demo of a statistical responsible IT-platform, which builds on the template which was developed in 'the Siamsect Files'
 - which brings together the different spread partial data of the relevant partners in an integrated data collection mechanism
 - which should allow to develop an accurate and correct view of human trafficking and missing and sexually exploited children
- 2) to benchmark the reports of the National Reporters by developing a 'reporting style sheet' of which the integrated data collection mechanism is the kernel



Short term

- to provide the European Commission with a practical and suitable IT-tool, with which the phenomena of human trafficking and missing and sexually exploited children can be described, interpreted and analyzed in an integrated and multidisciplinary way
- to provide the National Reporters or similar mechanisms with a tool to report in a uniform way concerning the phenomena concerned (through a uniform reporting style sheet)



Medium term

- › to permit the European Commission or a future Monitoring Centre on THB to make a horizontal comparison between the reports of the member states



Data Collection Mechanism: Core features

- > EU-centered architecture/model
 - > EU monitoring function + MS focal points (cfr Siamsect)
 - > allowing for cross-MS comparisons and EU data
 - > + internal links with Europol, Eurojust, Frontex ...
 - > + open towards the world (EU external policy)
 - > relations with UNODC, CoE, ILO, OSCE, IOM ...
- > integration of data from various data providers
 - > police, prosecution, courts, corrections, NGO's ...
 - > at MS/domestic and cross-MS/EU level
 - > depersonalisation instead of anonymisation of data
- > data protection-proof at the very same time



On 3 possibly interlinked phenomena

- > variables clustered around
 - > event
 - > perpetrator
 - > victim
 - > in a many-to-many relationship
- > for 3 phenomena and subtypes
 - > trafficking in human beings, including children
 - > sexual exploitation of children
 - > missing minors
 - > showing eventual linkages
- > + context fields



Legal/political way forward

- Swedish Presidency (Stockholm Programme)
- need for high-level coordinated EU-approach
 - linking in with EULOCS/Eurostat, policy needs for crime statistics expert group, FRA
 - strong European Commission-involvement
 - compelling mechanism – establishment monitoring centre
 - compelling legal instrument possible
 - favourable opinions Belgian and European Data Protection Supervisor
 - role for Belgian Presidency 2010

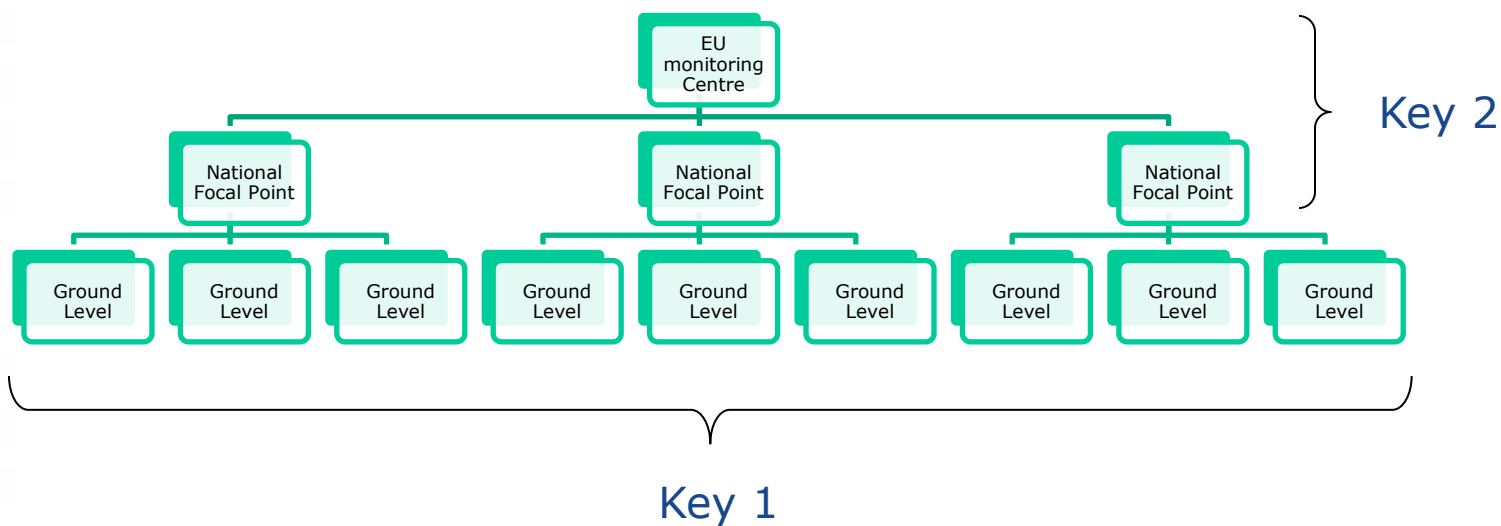


Beneficiaries

- all actors active in the area of THB or missing and sexually exploited children
- both at member state level and EU level
- police services, Europol, Prosecutors, Eurojust, judges, courts, victims, victim reception and assistance centres, authorities, NGO's, hotlines, professionals, policy makers in the EU and the Member states
- + not only in the EU
 - explicit attention to external partners



Structure





Ground Level

- Every partner at Ground Level has an ID and password
- The Ground Level partner can add data into three templates: 1) human trafficking, 2) missing children and 3) sexually exploited children
 - variables are clustered around event, author en victim
- The Ground Level Partner has access to own data and to own data only
- The Ground Level Partner can use an export function to see graphics concerning their own data
- The Ground Level can export their own data to Excel



National Focal Point

- › Independent institution!
- › Selection of the partners responsible for data input
- › Coordination (centralisation and management) of the datacollection
- › Analysis of the data



Security of the website

- > Use of a secured website:
 - > https instead of http
- > Use of 'secure sockets layer'
 - > SSL is the standard security technology for establishing an encrypted link between a web server and a browser
 - > This link ensures that all data passed between the web server and browsers remain private and integral
- > Every Ground Level Partner gets an ID and password, can add data, has access to own data and to own data only

HASH functions

- Hashing is the taking of a message and creating a new message in such a way that it cannot be reversed. There is simply no key for it to be unlocked
- <--> Encryption is the process of transforming information using an algorithm to make it unreadable to anyone except those possessing the key. The result of the process is encrypted information. With decryption the encrypted information is readable again
- SHA-1, SHA-224, SHA-256, SHA-384, and SHA-512 are the secure hash algorithms required by law for use in certain U. S. Government applications, including use within other cryptographic algorithms and protocols, for the protection of sensitive unclassified information



Double Key System (1)

- At the first level, data are depersonalised with SHA2
- Name, date of birth and nationality are transformed into a 'digest', an irreversible code
- This digest is cut digitally into two halves and the last part will be deleted
- The recovery of the true identity, even with supercomputers, is impossible
 - For example: John Smith, British, born 01/02/1970 becomes 1e230c8e9aa6068d19d79f58292b643980c9eebc670ec4cf69
- The National Focal Point will only see this digest!



Double Key System (2)

- The data are linked to each other because all the Ground Level Partners use the same key
- The information available at the different National Focal Points goes to the EU Monitoring Centre, using a second key
 - The first digest becomes a new digest through SHA 2
 - For example: *1e230c8e9aa6068d19d79f58292b643980c9eebc670ec4cf69* becomes *c658bda0521021759dafd7d1afbd956d02d486502a4c4570ab*



Double Key System (3)

- The EU Monitoring Centre will draft a strategic report which it sends back to the National Focal Points
- The National Focal Point will add the information to the open database in an anonymised form
- The latter can't recover the identity of the victim or author because they don't have knowledge of the key.
- The data are still comparable because John Smith always becomes 1e230c8e9aa6068d19d79f58292b643980c9eebc670ec4cf69 and subsequently c658bda0521021759dafd7d1afbd956d02d486502a4c4570ab (but not the other way around)



Level of aggregation

- In order to see to what extent a future European data collection mechanism can open the database for the Ground Level Partners in the Member States:
 - we will examine which level of aggregation the database must show in order to exclude personalisation of the data
 - within the framework of the research with the Ground Level Partners
- Filter function to definitions of other organisations (IOM, ILO, UNODC, CoE, ...)



Adjustment of the tool

- The tool is designed to be intelligent and user-friendly
- Ground level partners have been given the opportunity to add comments about the tool inside every template
- An ultimate tool will need to be further adjusted
- Including automatic data loading possibilities for 'big' data providers
 - also safer



Website

- > <https://www.montrasec.eu>
 - > English
- > <https://www.montrasec.be>
 - > French
 - > Dutch
- > <https://www.montrasec.it>
 - > Italian